

GRIEVING THROG ATTENDS BURIAL OF WASHINGTON

Southland Pauses in Its
Work to Pay Homage
to Great Negro.

SIMPLE SERVICES
MARK FUNERAL

No Eulogy Given in Little Chapel
at Tuskegee, Crowded
to Its Doors.

By JOHN J. LEARY, Jr.
(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 17.—Never in the history of the nation has such a tribute come to a negro as was paid today to Booker T. Washington by the people, white and black, of the South. But once in the memory of Southerners has there been a demonstration of such equality. That was more than twenty years ago, when the whole Southland paused to pay tribute to Henry W. Grady.

At Grady's bier the whole South gathered to honor the memory of one who had helped the white man. At Washington's bier to-day, whites and blacks from all parts of the South gathered to pay homage to the man who, by helping the negro, had also helped the white man to better things.

At Grady's funeral there was military pomp and all that that involved. At Washington's funeral there was the negro and his mule; the negro and his ex-car, and the negro and his automobile, claiming the privilege of paying tribute to his former leader and friend. All were men who work. Some of them work in a small way on smaller farms. Some of them, such as Charles H. Anderson, of Jacksonville, have amassed competence in banking, and some, like the late John H. Johnson, have made their money in the newspaper business. All were men who were avowed to work, alone was absent.

Old South Represented.
The old South was represented here, too—men such as Charles W. Hare, owner of half a dozen plantations, scion of a race of slave holders and a friend of Washington when Washington needed a representative in P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana in "carpet bag" days, who rubbed elbows with a man in a faded Confederate coat who he frankly said would have gladly hanged him not long ago, had suitable opportunity offered. But Pinchback and the deeds and misdeeds of his administration were forgotten to-day.

The old town of Tuskegee itself gave perhaps the most striking demonstration of the feeling of the white South. Tuskegee is a town of wealthy old families, with all the pride of name and some established social position. Every family in the town sent flowers to adorn Booker T. Washington's bier. They placed their motors at the disposal of the school officials for the use of their guests. They offered the use of their homes to those who could not be otherwise accommodated. And they all attended the funeral.

Business was abandoned for the day, the court was adjourned, and for once there was neither sign nor trace of color line. For the time being it was one great family, assembled to mourn the death of a beloved member.

Simplicity Marks Services.
Through it all ran one note—simplicity. Of emblems of mourning there were few, save in the decorations of the church. There was no ostentatious weeping. But there was an all-pervading sense of deep loss, tempered by a determination to do the work of the lost one to even greater success.

Last night and to-day all roads led to Tuskegee. Early last night the transportation system, ordinarily more than ample, broke down. Those who had planned to come here from such nearby points as Montgomery could not come by rail. Atlanta, too, was in difficulties until this morning, when several large parties started for Tuskegee.

From distant farms the people came—some by motor, some by mule, many more in farm wagons and ox-carts. A few of those who arrived early pitched camp, so to speak, on the football field. There they had their breakfasts and tethered their horses and mules until after the funeral. Below, near the chapel, half a mile distant, those who came by motor parked their cars. The grounds about the administration buildings and the chapel were crowded, and many of the roads had been closed to traffic when, at 10 o'clock, the sound of a bugle was heard in the distance. In a few minutes the student body was slowly marching into the church, then filled almost to its full seating capacity by guests from as far away as Chicago, Jacksonville, New York and Boston. Outside the church crowds gathered about the windows to hear what they might of the services within.

The scene inside the church was impressive. Before the platform hundreds of floral pieces rose in a great billowy mass and overflowed into the choir loft.

where the trustees and other notables were half hidden by the blooms. Behind them the girls of Tuskegee's choir sat in their simple white costumes. In the front row sat the widow of Dr. Washington, his children and his brother and co-laborer, John H. Washington.

Washington's Work to Go On.
Simple indeed were the services to which these people listened—scripture reading by Chaplain Whitaker and Dean Emes, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Priddy, principal of Hampton. There was no eulogy. The nearest thing approaching it was an announcement by William G. Wilcox, chairman of the investment board, of the position of the trustees. In a few words he pledged the continued support of the school.

"The great work to which Dr. Washington devoted his life is firmly established in the confidence of both races," he said, "it cannot be backward. It must go on and shall go forward."

The choir sang Harriet Beecher Stowe's hymn, "Still With Thee," and the services were over.

Slowly the body was borne through the crowd that massed about the chapel. Into the new-made tomb it was lowered. Booker Washington was in his last resting place in his beloved Tuskegee.

Tonight the campus is deserted and silent. To-morrow, without a leader, but in the hands of those whom he trusted, the work will go on. For the present, at least, the work will be carried on under the direction of the executive council of department heads, who conducted the school work in the past when Dr. Washington was away.

Next Tuesday, in New York, the trustees of the institution will meet to discuss informally the situation, but it will probably be several weeks before any formal action looking toward the installation of a new principal will be taken. In the meantime, plans for a nation-wide memorial to Washington will be discussed. These contemplate the raising of an additional endowment fund for Tuskegee, for which \$3,000,000 is needed.

KISS RAID A JOKE,
WHIMPER PUPILS

Two Boys in Court Insist They
Were Fooling Teacher, Who
Escaped Embrace.

"Just fooling," pleaded Jacob Witowsky, thirteen, of 309 East Ninety-fifth Street, and Raymond Maloney, thirteen, of 103 East Ninety-eighth Street, appearing in Children's Court yesterday on the charge of having attempted to kiss their teacher, Miss Mathilde Well.

The boys pinned all their hope of salvation on the attempt to convince Justice Collins that they were "just fooling," that they hadn't been in earnest, and that they never could have been in earnest if they had had three times as old as they were and appearing outside the door of promise and appearing over and over again, and tearfully, they reiterated that the attempted kiss had been nothing more than a joke.

"Who wouldn't?" demanded Raymond Maloney, and the court, glancing at the pretty, twenty-two-year-old teacher, was silent.

Every one in the crowded courtroom leaned forward to listen as Miss Well, demure and extremely embarrassed, almost whispered her testimony. She said that she had been teaching in Public School 30, on East Eighty-eighth Street, as a substitute since February. The ungraded class composed of defectives, consisted of fourteen boys, overgrown and often troublesome, she explained.

They used profane language, and they kept saying, "Teacher, won't you kiss me?" went on Miss Well.

She told how on the afternoon when the attempted kissing occurred, one of the two boys had left his seat and approached her. She tried to ward him off, and was successful until Raymond Maloney, another of the larger boys, left his seat and offered his aid to his friend. Then she struggled with the two boys, who held her arms. Probably they would have been successful, except for the fact that they had pushed her through the glass of the classroom door. The noise frightened them, and they hastened to their seats.

It was decided that the two boys should be examined by Dr. Max Schlapp, nerve specialist, before it was determined what should be done with them. They were accordingly remanded to the Children's Society for a week.

INSISTS ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS
Dr. Walker Says Constitution Provides
for Equal Suffrage.

Dr. Mary E. Walker sent an open letter yesterday to twenty-two members of Congress from New York, reminding them that the Constitution provided for woman suffrage. Dr. Walker wrote:

"Whereas, Women were citizens before the United States Constitution was written and voted in New Jersey and Maryland, and that the framers of the United States Constitution did not take from the states any of the rights then enjoyed, but made all states equal as a republican form of government, and that there has been no amendment to the United States Constitution to deprive any of the citizens of any rights which could not be done and leave us a republican form of government;

Therefore, All women are citizens and entitled to all the rights of men citizens, and an amendment to the United States Constitution would be tautology, and no one who understands the United States Constitution would be guilty of such an ignorant blunder as to listen to the wheedling of women for an amendment to make women citizens and voters."

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What Is the Gary Plan?
By ALICE BARROWS FERNANDEZ

Tribune readers will find in this department a clear and authoritative account of the Wirt school system, proposed for this city. Questions of parents and teachers will be gladly answered. The department will appear on Mondays and Thursdays

WHAT THE WIRT PLAN DOES:
It takes children off the streets and keeps them wholesomely busy at work, study and play for six or seven hours a day.
It gives all children just as much academic work as the traditional school, but by lengthening the school day it gives time for practical shop work, science, drawing, music, auditorium and play for all children.
WHAT THE WIRT PLAN MEANS:
To every parent—A chance to give his child the enriched educational opportunities usually reserved for the children of the favored few.
To teachers—No more hours of teaching; more congenial work.
To the community—Better citizens; better schools for less cost.

LEST WE FORGET!
Religious instruction is NOT an essential part of the Wirt plan. For example, it does not exist in Public School 89, Brooklyn, a Gary school.

This is another column for teachers. Attendance in the Gary Schools.
The following letter has been received from a teacher. The letter was signed, but the writer does not wish her name known:
"One of the papers stated recently that the attendance at the Gary school is about 70 per cent of the registered number of pupils. Is this correct? If so, it does not compare very favorably with New York's 93 per cent."
That statement was not correct. In Public School 89, Brooklyn, the per cent of attendance on register in May, 1914, before the school was reorganized on the Wirt plan, was 90.9 per cent. In May, 1915, after the school was reorganized on the Wirt plan, the per cent of attendance on register was 90.1 per cent. In Public School 45, The Bronx, in May, 1914, the per cent of attendance was 92.9. In May, 1915, it was 92 per cent.
The per cent of attendance on register for the whole city for May, 1914, was 92.1 per cent. For May, 1915, it was 93.4 per cent. In other words, in 1915 the attendance in the city as a whole was below that in the Wirt schools. The per cent of attendance for the city as a whole for 1913-'14 was not 93 per cent, as our correspondent states, but 90 per cent.
These are important facts for the teachers to know, because one of the most frequent statements made by those who oppose the Gary plan is that the attendance in the Gary schools has fallen off. We should like to know what paper made the statement that the per cent of attendance in the Gary schools was 70 per cent.
Three R's Have Full Time Under Wirt Plan.
Another teacher asks us if it is true that "the advocates of the Gary plan believe that the three R's must wait." That question arises from the fact that on November 9 "The Globe" published in its school page a report of a meeting held by the Long Island Council of Women's Clubs, at the Brooklyn High School, to discuss the Gary plan. Under the caption "Three R's to Wait," Says Advocate of Gary School Plan," a partial quotation was given from a speech by Mrs. Ritter, principal of Public School 89, Brooklyn, with the following comment by the editor: "This is the first time that there has been presented so clearly to the people of this city the fact that instead of it being the flexible plan that it has been represented to be, the Gary plan makes for rigid time prescription that absolutely prevents the teacher giving more time to English or mathematics if she finds that the class needs it."
That statement misrepresents both the letter and the spirit of Mrs. Ritter's speech. I was at that meeting, and I sat on the platform only two feet away from Mrs. Ritter when she made the statement referred to. What she said was that when Public School 89 was first reorganized the teachers complained that they did not have as much time for academic work under the new system as under the old. When she pointed out that they had exactly the same number of minutes, the teachers finally admitted that they had been stealing time from the special activities in order to coach children in academic work, lest they should not come up to the required passing standard. Mrs. Ritter then said, "That's one of the big advantages of the Gary plan; it protects the special activities. The teacher cannot steal time from them for the three R's."
Later on Mrs. Ritter in her speech pointed out that in case a child was behind in any subject, say arithmetic in the sixth grade, it was perfectly possible for him to continue his sixth grade arithmetic and at the same time go to a fifth grade arithmetic class instead of to auditorium. In this way he could be worked up on his weak points. But such a transfer was not permitted without the principal's consent. In other words, the Gary plan is so flexible that a boy at any time can have double work in any subject if after careful consideration it is deemed necessary. But no child can be continuously and secretly deprived of any special activities simply because his teacher is afraid he is not going to pass. If the whole class needs extra time in any one subject there is something the matter with the teacher.
Some More Incorrect Statements About the Gary Plan.
In the same issue of "The Globe" the following quotation is given from an article in the magazine "America," by William E. Grady, principal of Public School 64, Manhattan. It takes up a number of the points about which questions have been asked:
"It is plain that the scheme involves a number of novel features in school administration, such as departmental teaching for all from the first year to the eighth, supervision of classes by pupils instead of by teachers, promiscuous grouping of older and younger children for auditorium, laboratory and shop work, the omission of formal physical training, the deferring of scholastic work for young children until very late in the forenoon or afternoon."
The Gary plan does not necessarily involve departmental teaching for all from the first year to the eighth. There is departmental teaching in Public

schools, but throughout the book the Gary plan is used as an example of the coming "school of to-morrow." Professor Dewey is universally recognized as our leading educationist; he gives the Gary plan his unqualified endorsement.

"For another account of the Gary schools, with a comprehensive and scientific 'evaluation' see the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education, No. 18, 1914, 'The Public School System of Gary, Ind.' by William Paxton Burris, dean of the College of Teachers in the University of Cincinnati. This is an enthusiastic description of the Gary school, made after a careful investigation by a recognized educational expert under the auspices of the United States Commissioner of Education. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge by application to the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. "RANDOLPH S. BOURNE"

"PETTY INTRIGUE,"
SAYS MRS. HEATH

Head of Housewives' League
Threatens Jersey Grumblers
with Libel Suit.

"Just let them make any insinuations against me and you'll see one of the prettiest little libel suits ever." With these words Mrs. Julian Heath, head of the New Jersey malcontents in the Housewives' League yesterday, declared: "There isn't anything to it," she declared. "All this nonsense about the constitution is just a blind to cover a petty little intrigue, and it isn't bothering me at all. If they carry their attack beyond the present bounds, however, there will be trouble."

Mrs. Heath replied in detail to the charges of the New Jersey members. "Look at the way they misinterpret that statement about our dues. They know we never collect the great proportion of these dues. We claim

\$90,000 members, of course, but we can't collect money from them. If we get enough to pay for postage and part of my travelling expenses, we are doing well. At present the league owes me about \$30."

Mrs. Heath made a detailed statement of the finances of the headquarters, which showed no such profits as the New Jersey members insinuated. "I give my services," said Mrs. Heath, "I am editor of 'The Housewives' League Magazine,' for which I have never received any salary."

The headquarters were crowded yesterday with loyal members who sympathized with the national president. She, however, was as cheery as ever and hustled about, showing a new Thanksgiving plum pudding exhibit with as much enthusiasm as if Montclair was not on the man. Late in the afternoon she departed for Detroit, where she is to address the annual meeting of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association.

Whitman Promises to Hold Up Work on Mohonk Institutions.
The threatened pollution of New York's water supply was the subject of a conference held yesterday in Albany by Governor Whitman with Edward Hatch, Jr., and S. C. Mead, of the Merchants' Association; Attorney General Woodbury, Controller Prendergast, Olin H. Landreth and Dr. Herman Biggs, State Health Commissioner.

Governor Whitman repeated his promise made in a letter to the Merchants' Association that no work would be done either on the Mohonk State Hospital or on the New York Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights until after it was determined by the Legislature at the coming session whether the site in the Croton watershed should be reclaimed or other sites selected on account of the possible pollution of the New York City water supply by the sewage from these institutions.

OUSTED BY COLD,
SAY SUFFRAGISTS

Water Froze on Floor of Headquarters, Mrs. Blatch Expects to Prove at Trial.

When water placed on the floor of a room freezes it might reasonably be stated that the said room is cold. There is no intention to prejudice the merits of a lawsuit before the Supreme Court, but Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union, intends to prove that the union was frozen out of its quarters in Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, and therefore was justified in not living up to the terms of a lease with Herbert Parsons, owner of the property. Mr. Parsons, on the other hand, thinks otherwise, and is suing Mrs. Blatch for \$2,400, representing eight months' rent, at \$300 a month.

The action came to trial yesterday before Justice Ford and a jury. The talesmen were asked whether their prejudice for or against woman suffrage would prevent them from rendering a verdict in accordance with the evidence. They all replied no, and some of the jury are for and others against equal suffrage.

It is the contention of Mrs. Blatch that the absence of steam heat from the rooms of the union, which compelled them to move, was a constructive eviction.

One of the witnesses present ready to go on the stand was a scrubwoman, whose testimony, it was said, will be that in the months of December, 1913, and January and February, 1914, the atmosphere of the clubrooms was so frigid that the water she placed on the floor from her pail froze before she could begin scrubbing.

There will be more testimony along this line to show that it was most difficult, with the thermometer at 3 degrees above the zero mark, for any one to warm up on suffrage.

As further proof of the freeze-out, Mrs. Blatch will put on the stand, if necessary, several stenographers and other employees, who will testify that they had to wear their coats and furs while working.

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